14 States To Hold Parley On Southwide Research

Southern states will be represented at the Southwide research conference of the Southern Association of Science and Industry in Atlanta, Jan. 6 and 7.

It will be the first of its kind ever held in the South.

Its purpose is the stimulation of more widespread industry-research cooperation to promote a more effective utilization of Southern resources by Southern business for enrichment of the region as a whole.

* * *

THE WORDS INDUSTRY and research are used in their broadest sense and include agricultural, manufacturing and extractive activities.

Also included as research are the more direct attacks on the problem of raising the living standards of the area, such as are exemplified by medical research, the committee said.

As a working hypothesis for the conference, it is pointed out, the concept is adopted that, at present, only an attitude stands in the way of more extensive cooperation between research and industry.

If this attitude is overcome, all the other requirements for an expanded research program in the South will follow automatically.

The conference will be held at the Biltmore Hotel. It opens with a foreword by James F. Mullen, II president and technical director Experiment, Inc.

William T. Sander, president Medical College of Virginia, will discuss "Research Is a Resource."

Under the head "How Does Research Pay Off?" discussions will be by J. E. Sopenhaver, chief chemist, Sonoco Products Company; Kenneth W. Coons, head of the department of chemical engineering, University of Alabama, and R. Lisle Gould, vice president, Manufacturer's Record.

* * *

THERE WILL FOLLOW an open discussion of the topics discussed above.

James E. Gates, dean of business administration, University of Georgia, will speak on research from the business man's viewpoint.

The afternoon will be free for private group discussions or visits to local points of interest.

The banquet is scheduled for 7 p.m. and will feature introduction of the Herty medalists and a discussion on the lack of venture capital to finance scientific research, by Morris Sayre, president, Corn Products Refining Company, and president, National Association of Manufacturers.

The Friday session will include a discussion of the future course of scientific research in the South, by Cason J. Callaway, of Callaway Mills; a discussion on sponsorship by Dr. William M. Murray, director, Southern Research Institute; a talk on research financing by Eugene B. Sydnor, Jr., vice president, Richmond Dry Goods Company, and a talk by Paul M. Gross, head of the department of chemistry, Duke University.

Members of the Alabama program committee are Dr. George D. Palmer and Carl Fritsche, co-chairmen; Dr. John M. Gallalee, Dr. Milton H. Fies, Dr. John Caldwell, Dr. Harwell G. Davis, Dr. Houston Cole, Dr. W. W. Hill, Dr. Hubert Searcy, Dr. Ralph R. Draughon, Frank M. Samford, Dr. C. M. Farmer, Dr. W. M. Murray, Jr., Roy E. Ledbetter, J. B. Converse, Dr. Stewart J. Lloyd, Dr. Kenneth Coons and [illegible]

College Land Grant Survey Planned

Facilities Of Land-Grant Institutions May Be Explained

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A survey of the research facilities of the Negro Land-Grant colleges and associated institutions is to be made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to explore the opportunities for utilizing them in carrying out projects under the Research and Marketing Act, said Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan this week.

A Negro specialist, trained in research techniques and acquainted with the personnel and facilities of these colleges, will be appointed by early September to make the study, said Secretary Brannan. It is thought that the survey will require about four months.

Decision to make the survey followed a conference between the secretary and his two special assistants, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, and Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press. Also, on several occasions within the last year, the Land-Grant college presidents have conferred with department officials with regard to their institutions participating in research being carried out under the new act.

RESEACH RESPONSIBILITY

Secretary Brannan says that he hopes the survey may reveal ways by which the research peronnel and facilities of these institutions may be used in carrying forward the department's research responsibility in the important fields of utilization, marketing, and distribution of agricultual products.

Under the Research and Marketing Act, the Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with public and private organizations, individuals, and institutions that he believes can perform certain types of research assignments in utilization, marketing, and distribution "more officiently, more rapidly, or at less cost" than the Department. It is under such provisions that the research facilities of the Negro Land-Grant institutions may be employed in the program.

Up to now, however, none of these colleges has been assigned research projects, although several have submitted proposed studios. Department officials say that after the survey of the colleges is completed and the information on their personnel and facilities is analyzed, the Department will be in a better position to give consideration to project proposals or to recruit the assistance of the Negro institutions in carrying agricultural research forward.

White Land-Grant colleges also have not been fully untilized in the research program because of the inadequate information available on their personnel and facilities. Dr. R. R. Ronne, president of Montana State College, was appointed to make a similar survey of these institutions.

Men Who Die And Leave Us Not A Word

THE MOST neglected field of writing—of preserving records for the guidance or information of those who come after—is found among Negroes who have taken the most prominent parts in the political life of this nation. Here we are unable to find hardly a sketchy autobiography of the men who so proudly paraded across the local and national scenes in lustre and glory as our representatives. As the years have come and gone, our great political leaders have performed their public services, received our support and adoration, and passed on without leaving a single script of history—penned by their own hands—that we could preserve as records of a busy and honorable life well-spent.

Lucius Harper

Negro statesmen are poor historians. They seem to enjoy hiding their achievements, and leaving nothing in written form to inspire the next generation to carry on. It is either this or after reaching their goal they lose interest in literature and regard books as just so much hokum. Very few, I have noticed, are ever "caught" with a book on current topics. I am yet to read of one having a well collected library.

Since the time of Frederick Douglass most of what has been written about Negro statesmen has been done by white authors. When Dr. Harold F. Gosnell, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago, began his study of Negro politicians with the purpose in view of writing a book which was issued in 1935, he said in the preface: "Another discovery that I made was that the materials regarding the Negro in politics were scattered and woefully incomplete. After piecing together, cataloguing, and indexing data gleaned from the white press, the colored press, national, state, and local documents, books, and pamphlets found in the libraries of Chicago, New York, and Washington, D. C., there still remained many wide gaps in the account. No Negro who has been active as a leader in Chicago politics has published his memoirs, no legislative investigations of the Negro in politics have been in Illinois, and the group in general is not aware of the importance of preserving records." Dr. Gosnell's book dealt mainly with the rise of Negro politics in Chicago.

* * *

AS A RACE, we must plead guilty to Dr. Gosnell's indictment that "the group in general is not aware of the importance in preserving records." Especially, is this true of the Negro politicians —our statesmen—who have been our "leading lights," but who have permitted their "lights" to go completely out, without leaving us the semblance of a spark to remember them. The most notable exception to this rule was Frederick Douglass, who began in 1845 to write of his life and continued to do so until two years befor his death when he completed his life's story. That's the reason Douglass lives with us today. Congressman John M. Langston of Virginia followed with his autoblography: "From a Virginia Plantation to the Halls of Congress." And Negro congressmen came and went, from that day to the time of John R. Lynch, without writing hardly a single line of their life's story; their struggles and achievements, until Mr. Lynch, in 1914, published his memoirs: "The Facts of Reconstruction." And I seriously doubt if you can find, at least, five leading Negro politicians who even knew of the book, or if they did, bought one and took the time to read it.

From the time of Mr. Lynch's book—some thirty-three years after—another Negro congressman, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York, issued a book: "Marching Blacks." Between the time of Douglass, Langston, Lynch and Powell we should have had hundreds of books, written from first-hand information by our Negro statesmen, but as it stands we have only about four, and two of these are out-of-print. Isn't that a mighty sad record? Since the time of Douglass, we have had Negroes represented in almost every branch of our local, state and national governments. We have had governors, secretaries of states, attorney generals, lieutenant governors, United States senators, congressmen, judges, and so on; men whose lives, if recorded, would have been thrilling romances to inspire young Negroes, yet not a single line has been left by any of these "leading lights" to make us feel proud of their struggles and achievements.

* * *

WHAT does the young Negro of today—even those who have taken to politics as a career—know of the life of Blanche K. Bruce and Senator Hiram Revels? What does he know about Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Attorney - General Robert Brown Elliott of South Carolina, the first black man to finish exclusive Eton College, England? What does he know of the Negro Cadozo, who studied in Germany, and later became Secretary of State in South Carolina? What does he even know of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Edward H. Wright or Charles W. Anderson who died "just yesterday? Ask him about Judge Terrell, or any of the Negro jurists.

Negro statesmen, in fact, most

Howard Meharry Named

WASHINGTON — The Atomic Energy Commission will finance 38 research projects under a joint program of the office of Naval Research and the Commission has made avail-

Silence Of Educated Negroes Slants Sex Report, Kinsey Says

WASHINGTON — Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, author of the widely discussed book on the sex behavior of the American male disclosed here this week that he is having considerable difficulty in securing sex histories of upper educational and social levels of Negroes, a factor which is biasing his scientific study of the sex habits of a representative cross-section of Americans.

Addressing the regular weekly luncheon of the Capital Press Club, the Indiana University Professor of Anatomy said that on a basis of histories already examined, coming largely from the lower educational and social levels of Negroes, "we have no evidence that Negro sexual histories are fundamentally different from sex histories of whites if matched social level for social level, age for age, and educational level for educational level."

Kinsey said that a large number of the 60 percent of all marriages which end up in the divorce courts each year may be traced to sexual difficulties.

Dr. Kinsey argued that no sound program of sex education can be planned until the guess-work is removed from human sex behavior.

Howard, Meharry List Atomic Gains

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Howard University and Meharry Medical College were among 136 institutions in the United States and Hawaii that reported activities in atomic energy research in the current semi-annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission.

These 136 institutions are hospitals, universities, and laboratories outside the commission itself that are making studies of civilian use of atomic energy.

Howard is conducting studies of the radioactive forms of three elements, radiophosphorus, radiocobalt, and radioiodine.

At Meharry scientists are studying radioactive iron and radioactive gold.

The study of the radioiron is to observe iron absorption in 1,000 hospital admissions. The radioactive substance is used as a tracer to follow the route of iron entering the blood stream.

Use of radioiron in making the study has proven practical and convenient for experimentation without affecting the patient in any way. The radio substance has the same effect on the system as ordinary iron, yet can be detected and followed in the body without extra procedures.

When this project is completed it will be the largest survey of its kind ever made.

Possible conclusions indicated by the incomplete evidence show that iron is not absorbed by individuals that are normal and have no need for iron. Large uptakes are noted in pregnancies especially in the later stages and also in certain types of heart disease even where the blood is normal or almost normal.

In severe anemias, a large uptake of iron has been noted. Results so far in this field tend to bear out many observations made in past studies of iron absorption in various animals.

The radiogold experiments at Meharry are part of the atomic research in medical diagnosis and therapy. At the Nashville medical school, the effects of this radioactive gold in the treatment of tumors in humans are being studied.

Current evidence indicates promise that this substance will be helpful on inoperable cases and otherwise untreatable tumors. The report warns, however, that much more research must be made before radioactive gold may be used in widespread treatments.

Details of the Howard and Meharry reports are carried in the Fourth Semi-annual report of the commission.

Drs. Louis T. Wright, Myra A. Logan, Aaron Prigot and Lyndon M. Hill, of Harlem Hospital assisted in the discovery of the new drug aureomycin, found effective in treating lymphogranuloma, a little known venereal disease caused by a virus and external diseases of the eye. . . . Cpl. Jesse L. Willis, New York, has received a rating of excellent at Keio University, Kobe, Japan. He's company clerk of the 541st Truck Co.

Bureau of Research and History

The Christian Leader
Philadelphia, Pa.
Thurs. 7-8-48

VISIONS AND TASKS

By Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom

The late Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett was the first member of his race to make an all-out-effort to assemble facts, data and the material and sources necessary to writing history. He sought to explore, classify, and tabulate the achievements of Negroes in America in every field of human endeavor. Over his accomplishments no one takes precedence, because he was the pathfinder for the generations that have followed him. Most of his work may be found in the Budgets which he issued, from time to time, at great expense. He carried on this work under the auspices and patronage of the AME Church, from the early 1870's up to 1900.

Bishop Arnett had a large family of five sons and two daughters. As a pastor, his largest charge was Allen Temple Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. When he became Financial Secretary, he was able through the cooperation of the Financial Board to go farther afield in collecting materials relating to the church and race. His output was so voluminous, and the expense of printing the large copies of Budgets so great, that he finally became hopelessly involved in debt. He lived in a large and commodious home at Tawawa Chimney Corner, Wilberforce, Ohio, which providentially, is my home today. Thurs 7-8-48

The late Mrs. Arnett, his wife, was so determined that his integrity and his honesty should remain untarnished that she sacrificed her home and all that she possessed to satisfy the mountain of debt he had accumulated through his research and historical matter in regard to the church and race.

One of our chief weaknesses, for more than a generation, has been ignorance in regard to the achievements for the Negro Church and of the race called Negroes in America and throughout the world. Fortunately, young men of liberal education and broader training are coming into the foreground of activity in this field. Following Bishop B. W. Arnett our church, in an effort to continue the work of Bishop Arnett, elected, as Historiographers, the late Bishop H. M. Turner, Dr. J. T. Jennifer, the late Bishop Charles Spencer Smith, the Dr. H. H. Butler, and Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom. At the recent General Conference at Kansas City, Kansas, the Church established a Bureau of Research and History, and elected Bishop Ransom to be its Director. The chief reason that so little value and influence has been attached to the office of Historiographer is because the Church did not put any money behind it to insure its successful operation. In the present case as relates to the Bureau of Research and History, the Kansas City General Conference did set up an annual Budget of $4,000 for its operation. Out of this, must come the salary of a secretary, and assistant Director and all other expenses incident to the operation of an enterprise of national scope, since it embraces the accumulation of data and statistics, relating to the achievements of Negroes in every realm of human activity.

Over and above all else, the thing that this department most sorely needs is cooperation. If the different general departments of the church, the colleges, the annual conferences, the Bishops and General Officers will cooperate by making available to us all the facts in regard to the same, we shall be off to a good start, but this is only the beginning. We want the facts in regard to all the different Negro denominations and organizations that are national in their scope.

We shall print a Year-book "not a Negro Year-book", but a Year-book that will explore, tabulate and classify the activities of Negroes in every realm of human endeavor. The best investment that the AME Church can make for the next four years is to encourage and support favorable Propaganda and Publicity. Unfavorable Publicity, for the past few years, has done more to bring reproach upon our Church and Race, than any other single influence. This adverse tide must be overcome. If the Director and his assistants have vision, understanding and intelligence, the Bureau of History can speedily become the most powerful and influential department of the AME Church in America, and throughout the world.

Students Sell Soda To Make Trip To Indies

Fri 7-23-48

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Student researchers at A. and T. College are planning an August expedition to the West Indies to study socio-economic relations between the Island Republics and the United States.

Led by Dr. Akiki K. Nyabongo, professor of Social Science at the college, the group plans to embark in early August and remain a month in the Indies. Approximately (12) twelve social science students will make the trip. St Louis, Mo.

The purpose of the survey is to probe aconomic and social problems of the islands and encourage better international understanding. Students will record first hand account of West Indies culture, folk ways, and moves. President Bluford indicates that this will be the first such survey undertaken by a Negro College in the United States.

To promote the project, A. and T. students have begun a $3,000 money raising campaign through the selling of soft drinks, sandwiches, giving of programs and volunteer contributions.

Dr. Nyabongo asked that donation checks be made payable to the Socio-Economic Group Study of the West Indies, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

RAMBLING AMONG WORDS

* * *

W. J. R., of Winston-Salem, writes: "In Gone With the Wind, page 737, Melanie fashions costumes of **croker sacks**. What is the origin of this Southern word?"

The Southern croker sack is a corruption of "crocus" (also "crocos" and "crokass") sack — a sack of coarse, heavy cloth like burlap.

The word is of unknown origin, and it is obsolete except in Southern usage. But it was once commonly used in other parts of the country:

Providence, 1699: "I with others had each a Crocus Gingerbagg." Maine, 1699: " . . . some Crocos to make straw beds." Boston, 1704: "A Sirranum Indian has on a black Jacket and a Crocus Apron."

This coarse cloth is also variously known as tow, gunny (from the Hindi goni), jute, and burlap. Croker rhymes with "broker."

O. W. C., of St. Paul, says: "I seem to recall a Latin term meaning an uncontrollable desire to talk. What is it, please?"

Answer: The phrase is cacoethes loquendi, "an itch or mania for speaking," pronounced: **KAK-o-EE'theez lo-KWEN-dye.**

Southern Speech

It is a common superstition in America that the so-called Southern accent is due to the influence of Negro speech; that because from earliest days white children of good family have been under the care of Negro "mammies" and house servants — they have unconsciously adopted the Negro manner of speaking.

A moment's reflection will show that the opposite is true. The slaves who were brought to the New World spoke in the various tribal dialects of Africa. What little English they learned was picked up by hearing the speech of their white masters and the speech of other slaves who had preceded them.

Sun. 5-23-48

The most pronounced characteristic of Southern speech is the omission of "r" in certain positions; i.e., suguh, mistuh, waw (war), dawtuh (daughter), tawchuh (torture), etc. But this is not Negroid; it is a British inheritance just as it is in New England speech.

Montgomery Advertiser

The Southern accent has actually descended from Elizabethan Southern English, the speech of Shakespeare's day. It has been mellowed by time and the near-tropic climate of the Southern states. But the white Southerner and the Negro do not speak alike except for those Southernisms which the Negro has acquired from his centuries-old association with white people.

The Negro still has his own peculiar dialect, idiom, and vocabulary; and the Negroid flavor of schooling, especially where Negroes live together in large numbers, as in the Southern states, and in such centers of Negro population as Harlem and the Negro districts of other large Northern and Eastern cities.

It seems certain, however, that as the economic condition of the Negro improves, with the resultant betterment of his educational facilities and his increased ability to afford good motion picture fare and radio entertainment, he too will move steadily toward the speech standardization which already prevails among most of us.

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Henson, Peary Aide, Glad Cache Is Found; Science Interested

Negro, 82, Recalls Arctic Trip of 1905—Wood Hails Navy Expedition as Geographically Significant

By KALMAN SEIGEL

The discovery by a Navy and Coast Guard expedition of hand-written records left in the Polar regions more than forty years ago by Commdr. Robert E. Peary focussed attention yesterday on the significance of his Arctic discoveries in the light of diminishing geographical distances.

At the same time, it rekindled in the heart of 82-year-old Matthew A. Henson, his Negro companion, the drama and struggle against the elements which marked the 1905 and 1908 voyages to the northernmost reaches of the globe.

Representatives of scientific societies and explorers expressed keen interest in the discovery of the records, maintaining that while the data found sealed in the bottle would be principally of sentimental value, the swift penetration of hitherto inaccessible regions by naval vessels under their own power to open up one of the least-known important areas of the world

Henson Recounts 1905 Trip

Old Matt Henson, whose long association with Commander Peary began in a Washington, D. C., haberdashery shop, relived the 1905 expedition yesterday in the sitting room of his neat apartment at 246 West 150th Street.

"I'm certainly glad they found those records," he declared. "I remember the commodore putting the papers in a bottle, but I can't remember what was in the papers. Forty some odd years ago is a long time.

"I knew where the stuff was at. If anything was to be cached at the cape up yet. One of these, he said, was all, it would have to be on Cape Sheridan. The cape was our winter headquarters."

Old Matt reminisced about life at Cape Morris K. Jesup, smiling now at its sup, so named for an official of the American Museum of Natural

he recalled the men who lost their lives in that frozen wilderness. He recalled also two other caches left by Commander Peary which have not to his knowledge been picked

north of Cape Columbia, ninety-five miles

rigors and growing solemn when the

History, on the Greenland coast.

The latter caches, he recalled, contained records of the latitude and longitude and the names of the men at the site and in the expedition. He was looking forward. he said to the announcement of the contents of the Cape Sheridan cache by the Navy. Musing about the controversy over Dr. Frederick A. Cook, old Matt said:

"Cook couldn't help himself. He wanted to make some money, but faking all the time don't get you nothing."

Dr. Wood Hails Expedition

Walter A. Wood, director of the American branch of the Arctic Institute of North America, said he could only guess at the contents of the cache. It probably contained the date it was set up, the names of the personnel at the site, some physical observations of what Commander Peary found and a record of accomplishment by the expedition up to that point.

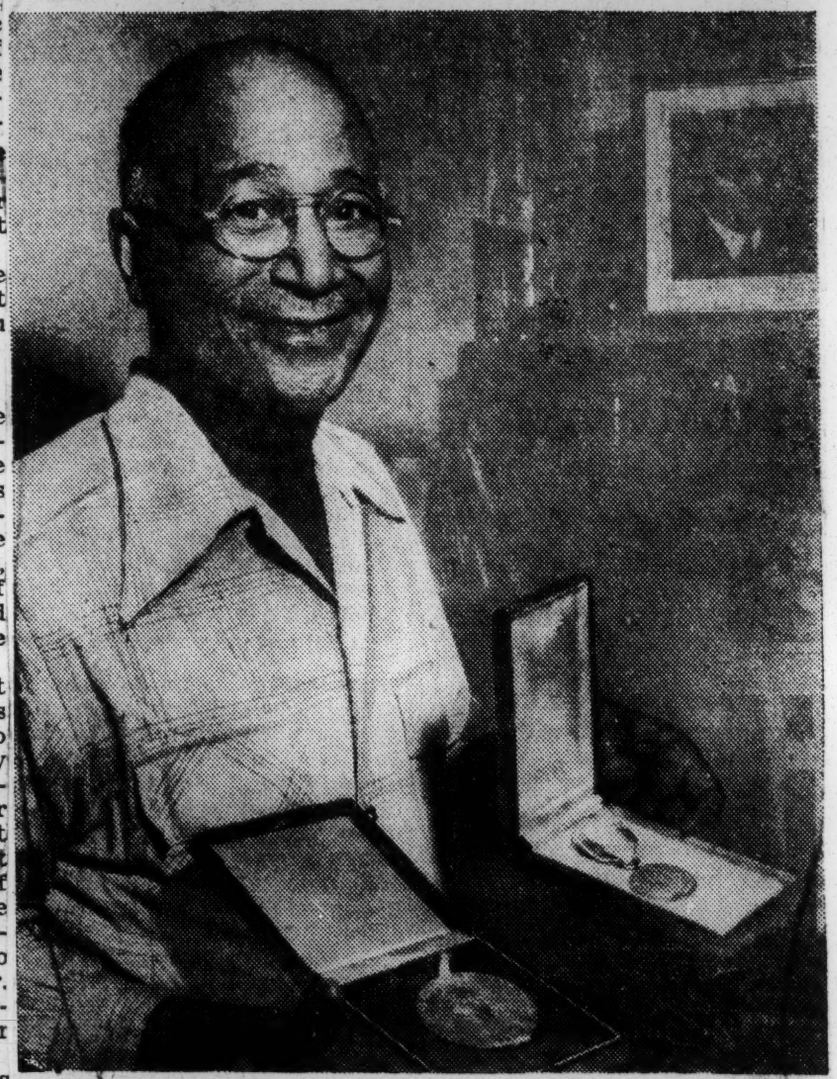
The feat of the Navy-Coast Guard expedition was described as "remarkable" by Mr. Wood, who pointed out that it was "extremely rare that ships found ice conditions so good to penetrate that far north." Mr. Wood contended that such exploration was significant in view of the new concept of geography which had arisen in the last ten years. With talk of transpolar flying, he said, we needed to know what we were flying over. Its utility, he added, was important to mankind as well as for strategic reasons.

A member of the Explorers Club who asked that his name be withheld felt that Commander Peary would have achieved his goal long before he did with the money and equipment now possessed by the Navy. Others pointed out that explorers customarily left such caches behind to mark thetir own progress and to make available significant data for those who followed. Peary's work, they maintained, had removed a good deal of the mystery from the Arctic. Continued exploration of the area might result in "a regular excursion line across the Pole."

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, said at his home in Bethel, Vt., that he thought the contents of the cache would be "purely of sentimental value. It would be the sort of thing that museums and geographic societies would want as a keepsake."

"It is very interesting," he added, "that the Navy expedition got that far in so short a time. I don't doubt that the record of this expedition will be very important. I am waiting eagerly to hear the report of the expedition."

RELIVES TRIP TO NORTH POLE WITH PEARY



Matthew A. Hanson, 82, at his home in Harlem yesterday displays some of his medals as he told of leaving cache at Camp Sheridan.
The New York Times

Agriculture Expert In U. S. Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Jesse R. Otis, State leader of Negro agricultural extension work in Alabama, has been loaned to the U. S. Department of Agriculture to make a research survey of Negro Land-Grant colleges and associated institutions, Secretary Charles F. Brannan announced this week.

Purpose of the survey, according to Secretary Brannan, is to explore the opportunities for utilizing Land-Grant colleges in research projects under the Research and Marketing Act. Similar information regarding white Land-Grant institutions is already available.

during the week of November 7, to make a technical study of the curricular offerings of the trade and Technical Division.

This is part of his itinerary in a research project concerning the land grant Colleges of the various Southern and border states.

Streator, New York Times-Journalist

New York, N. Y.—(G)—Mr. George Streator of the New York Times will visit the West Virginia State College

42 1948

Agricultural

Cotton Council Is Requested To Support Wide Research

ATLANTA, Jan. 21.—(AP)—The National Cotton Council was asked Wednesday to support expanded research in mechanized cotton farming to keep its product both competitive and profitable.

The council's production and marketing committee made 17 recommendations touching on all phases of the cotton program. It stressed mechanization, better farm management, and insect control. It also asked the council to support educational programs designed to shorten the gap between new discoveries and their application on the farm.

Oscar Johnston, president of the National Cotton Council for nine consecutive years, announced intention of retiring at conclusion of his present term. Johnston, who helped organize the cotton council ten years ago with a $9,000 gift from the state of Mississippi, asked that a new president be named.

The retiring president said he would be willing to serve if asked to continue in office, but would prefer to surrender his long-time responsibility to another. He is a cotton grower at Scott, Miss.

Johnston expressed confidence in cotton's future, despite world uncertainties. "We are certain where we stand," he said. "We are certain where we need to go. And we are certain how to get there." He reminded the council, however, that success depended on aggressive co-operation within the industry.

Among recommendations made today to the council, for consideration Friday, were these proposals by the production and marketing committee

1. Continuing emphasis on federal appropriations under the 1946 Agricultural Research and Marketing Act.

2. Requests for federal and state research funds, in proportion to the economic importance of cotton and the priority of its problems.

3. Continued study of cotton production and marketing research, to appraise its adequacy.

4. Place major emphasis on adequate mechanization research and educational programs, with continuation of belt-wide mechanization conferences. The latter were begun in 1947.

5. Vigorous support of educational programs, to get new methods onto the farms.

6. Support programs to stimulate development of superior qualities, higher-yield, and better varieties of cotton, as well as extension of one-variety communities.

7. Continued emphasis on insect and disease research.

8. Continued support of farm-management programs, especially cost-and-return studies, and the place of cotton in overall production.

9. Co-ordinate efforts at fire-prevention.

10. Co-operation in state and area lint identification programs.

11. Emphasis to evaluation of market outlets of cotton by qualities.

12. Support research and education toward better ginning, packaging and merchandising of lint.

13. Support research for better cleaning of mechanically-harvested cotton.

14. Objective appraisal of cotton classing services.

15. Removal of identification marks from cotton submitted for sampling to the board of cotton examiners.

16. Technical and economic research on compression and storage.

17. Continue efforts to obtain more comprehensive courses on cotton in land grant colleges.

General

Group at Howard Doing Important Research Work

Theafro American
Sat-12-4-1948

University Receives Third Appropriation to Continue Unit; Many 'Grads' Teaching

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

Prominent young scientists at Howard University are participating wholeheartedly in the research fellowship program in the physical science, basic to the atomic research and development which was started last Feb. 3, and in which eligible scientists of all races are participating.

The bulk of their research work is in radioactive isotopes involving work in the university's hospital, and in its chemistry, biology, engineering, pharmacy and home economics departments.

Gets 2nd $5,000 Grant

The scientists use the institution's cyclotron, the original atom-smasher. Howard also has developed scientific apparatus of its own for the project.

The university has just received another $5,000 grant to continue the project from the Research Corporation, a unique non-profit organization which annually distributes its net earnings among young scientists, especially in smaller colleges and universities, to enable them to carry on research of public interest.

The corporation has been supporting the project since its inception in 1946, when $7,500 was granted. The 1947 grant was $5,000.

Leading 'Graduates'

Typical "graduates" of the project are Dr. Frank Johnson and Edgar Williams at the University of Chicago, and George Sherard and George Ferguson at the University of Pennsylvania. Others have gone on to important teaching and research posts.

James Drew has become an instructor in physics at Howard; Harvey Banks is a research assistant at Howard; Gladys Kirkland is an instructor in physics at Morehouse College, Atlanta; and Martin Brooks has joined the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

Prof. Lawrence B. Robinson, young Harvard Ph.D. co-ordinated the project is in charge of it, while its director, Prof. Herman Branson, is at California Institute of Technology of sabbatical leave. Mr. Branson is in California on a fellowship granted by the American Cancer Society.

Tops Science Meeting

An indication of the regard in which the Howard University project is held was given at the spring meeting of the National Institute of Science, at which 10 of the 28 papers presented stemmed directly from the Howard project.

Sat. 12-11-48

Seven scientists who have worked on the project are now doing advanced work with the help of fellowships granted them by the Atomic Energy Commission. They are:

Prof. Hansborough and Branson on the metabolism of phosphorous; Dr. J. B. Johnson on the metabolism of cobalt; Robert J. Omohundro, on a mass spectrometer; George A. Ferguson on an interval selector; Gilbert Smith on a high-speed sweep circuit, and Woodfin Lewis on the diffusion of radioactive cobalt in gels.

Profound Changes Loom

When the 79th Congress enacted Public Law 585 for the development and control of atomic energy, it expressed the belief that:

Sat 12-11-1948

If the field of nuclear chain reaction is tapped and atomic energy is made practical so it can be released on a large scale, it will cause profound changes in our present social, economic and political way of life.

The law provides for a program of assisting and fostering private research and development to encourage maximum scientific progress; control of scientific and technical information; and a program of Federally conducted research and devolopment to assure the government of adequate scientific and technical accomplishments.

Two Fellowship Groups

The research fellowship program in the physical science was started last February when the Atomic Energy Commission made an initial allocation of $1,500,000 for its support.

Two groups of fellowships were proposed, one at the post-doctoral level and one at pre-doctoral level.

Chemical Changed Skin Color

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO (NNPA)—A chemical said to be able to change the color of the human skin was described last Wednesday at the seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology in the Palmer House.

Sat. 12-18-48

Dr. Louis Schwartz of Washington, director of the dermatological division of the United States Public health Service, said effects of the strange new substance were discovered by accident during the war when the compound "turned several hundred colored persons partly white."

12-18-48

Stops Pigment Flow

The chemical, known as monobenzyl ether of hydroquinene, is a synthetic coal tar product and has the power to stop the flow of pigment, or coloring matter, to the outer surface of the skin, Dr. Schwartz disclosed.

Several hundred colored employees in Southern synthetic rubber plants came in contact with the chemical during the war, and wherever it touched them it turned them pure, chalky white in 30 days, Dr. Schwartz revealed.

Color-Changing Chemical Described At Academy Meet

Atlanta Daily World
Thur 12-16-48

CHICAGO—(NNPA)—A chemical said to be able to change the color of the human skin was described last Wednesday at the seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Dermatology and Syphiology in the Palmer House.

Dr. Louis Schwartz of Washington director of the dermatological division of the United States Public Health Service, said effects of the strange new substance were discovered by accident during the war when the compound "turned several hundred Negroes partly white."

The chemical, known as monobenzyl ether of hydroquionone, is a synthetic coal tar product, and has the power to stop the flow of pigment, or coloring matter, to the outer surface of the skin, Dr. Schwartz disclosed.

ANTI-OXIDIZING AGENT

During the war, he said, the preperation was used in the synthetic rubber industry as an anti-oxidizing agent to prevent damage by oxygen in the manufacture of automobile tires and rubber gloves.

Several hundred colored employees in southern synthetic rubber plants came in contact with the chemical and wherever it touched them it turned them pure, chalky white in thirty days, Dr. Schwartz revealed.

Many of them, he said, brought suit, and recovered sizable amounts in settlements made out of court for loss of social position they claimed to have suffered because of their color transformation.

The government, said Dr. Schwartz, had its first experience with the chemical after it had turned pure white the arms and parts of the bodies of colored employees of a Waukegan (Illinois) tanning factory.

WORE RUBBER GLOVES

These employees were found to be wearing rubber gloves and aprons impregnated with the pigment supressing substance. One of the Waukegan plant workers, an ordained minister, was cast out of his flock when they noted his arms had turned white.

Other effects of the chemical subsequently were noted among colored car washers who likewise turned partly white where they were touched by similarly contaminated rubber gloves and aprons worn at their work.

The chemical, said Dr. Schwartz, has been proved by laboratory tests to be able to reverse the hair color of experimental animals. When applied to the human skin, he said, its effect from an application lasts from four months to three or four years.

California Scientists Explore Broad Expanses In South Africa

(42) History Daily World
Atlanta Ga Journal 1-8-48

TAUNGS, Cape Province, South Africa—(ANP)—In an effort to learn more about the evolutionary process and the cultures of little known African tribes, the University of California scientific expedition is covering widely separated areas of South and Southwest Africa. Assisting in the explorations are scientists from South Africa. The entire project is under the diretcion of Prof. Charles L. Camp, head of the museum of paleontology at the California institution. News 1-8-48

The scientists are covering a wide variety of subjects that extend from native Hottentot music, and rare plant life to skulls and bones of prehistoric men and "near-men." The expedition is expected to make great strides in clearing up many of the mysteries of the dark continent.

Visits have been made to the sites of fossil deposits in several unexplored caves. Dr. Robert Broom, a member of the group, has unearthed six skulls and a pelvis of a creature that all the scientists agree is not man but "near man." Before definite conclusions can be drawn, however, there is need for a broader picture of contemporary life to enable the explorers to place the creature in its proper evolutionary scheme. News 1-8-48

Kinship of South African Man-Ape a Riddle; U. S. Scientist Directs the Hunt for Evidence

News-New York
Mon. 6-21-48

By PHIL RAY
Special Correspondence

KRUGERSDORP, South Africa, June 10—Whether the South African man-ape was human, or merely an advanced species of anthropoid, remains a riddle today in spite of the recent discoveries of University of California scientists at Bolt Farm near this historic city.

In an effort to throw additional light on the subject, Prof. Charles L. Camp, director of the University of California South African Expedition, has put a sizable crew of men to work in the numerous lime pits and caves. Under the supervision of a quarrying foreman, a score of natives are exposing vast deposits of the pinkish-brown breccia that contain fossilized remains of ancient near-humans to speed Professor Camp's search for new evidence.

Having unearthed previously excellent specimen of thigh bones to prove that the creature walked erect and sufficient other bones to estimate accurately its size, Professor Camp now seeks proof that the primate was early, if not earliest man. 6-21-48

It will be difficult, hence, to obtain agreement on what constitutes satisfactory evidence.

Dr. Robert Broom, the octogenarian paleontologist who discovered Plesianthropus at near-by Sterkfontein, says the creature "is on the way to becoming human." Proof, to him, would be the discovery of tools or weapons in close association with the fossil remains. Dr. Broom is willing to call Plesianthropus human if proof is found that he used his hands to manipulate crude stone tools, or to defend himself with weapons, either of which would credit the creature with intelligence superior to that of the apes. 6-21-48

Prof. Raymond L. Dart, a member of the expedition's advisory committee and a top-ranking paleontologist in addition to his major field of medicine at the University of the Watwatersrand, makes the use of fire the criterion for determining the nature of the creature. To Professor Dart the use of fire for either the preparation of food or defense against wild beasts would raise the primate into the human class.

Recommends Bureau Of Research, History

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

The third part of the report presented by the Committee on Revision made Thursday morning at the General conference, recommended the establishing of a Bureau of Research and History at Wilberforce university, Wilberforce, Ohio. The Call

The report follows:

There shall be established a Bureau of Research and History of the A.M.E. Church. Suitable quarters and facilities for the Bureau shall be provided at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. 5-21-48

The General Conference shall elect the Director of the Bureau of Research and History quadrennially, which director shall have the status of a general officer and shall receive the salary provided for a general officer, unless such director be holding some other office in the A.M.E. Church, and in such case he may retain the status of the office which he is then holding, and receive the salary for that office. The director of the Bureau shall be its executive officer and he shall have power to appoint such assistants as the services of the Bureau, within the limits of its budget, shall require.

The Bureau shall serve as the depository for the records of the A.M.E. Church and shall seek to acquire and preserve copies of such instruments, documents and other written matter related to the history of the A.M.E. Church. All conferences and departments shall be required to file all records and reports with this Bureau.

The Bureau shall, when mutually agreeable, cooperate with other church, college, university, city, state, national, civic, fraternal and international Bureaus and Departments of Research and Statistics engaged in similar or related work, in the compilation or the distribution of facts. The Call

The Bureau shall issue an annual bulletin in the month of February in each calendar year which shall not contain any campaign material respecting election to office. The Director of the Bureau shall make an annual report of the Bureau's activities to the Connectional Board of Finance at the annual Board meeting.

The Bureau shall make a quadrennial report to the General Conference and recommend such improvements in organization and activities as the Bureau may desire. Kansas City Mo.

The Bureau shall receive an nual sum from the Department of Finance in the sum of $10.000 for its operation, including the salary of the Director and assisting personnel, but in the event the Director shall be receiving a salary otherwise from the A.M.E. Church the annual sum provided herein for the Bureau shall be reduced in an amount equal to the salary provided for a general officer while said Director may be receiving such other salary. No other provision shall be made for the salary of the Director from the remaining amount of the sum provided for said Bureau. Dr. D. O. Walker is chairman, and Mrs. Bertie L. DeLyles, secretary.

The Revision committee in its Judicial report recommended a permanent judiciary of the A.M.E. Church which would consist of Committees of Investigation, Committees of Trail and a Judicial Council as hereinafter provided and no bishop, presiding elder, pastor, local preacher or layman shall henceforth be brought to trial except by rules established in the report.

The report gives the number of persons to be on the Committee of Investigation, on the Committee of Trials, the functions and duties of each. It explains the Judicial Council which is to be the final tribunal of appeals on all questions of law. The bill is to become effective immediately upon passage, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with these laws are to be repealed.

Few changes were noted as the Committee on Boundaries made its report. The committee created a Canadian conference which will be in the Fourth Episcopal district. The First Episcopal district remained the same with the Maritime conference being made a part of the Fourth district. The Second and Third districts remained the same. The Fourth district remained the same with the Maritime conference being made a part of it. The Call

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, 10th and 11th districts remained the same, also the 12th district, with the inclusion of the South Arkansas conference. The 13th district remained the same with the description being changed from East of North Carolina line to West of the North Carolina line. The 14th district remained as it was, as did the 16th district. Changes were made in the 15th and 17th districts which are composed of conferences in South Africa and South America. 5-21-48

The report of the committee, after discussion, was adopted by the conference. Rev. U. S. Robinson, chairman, explained the changes were made in Africa after consulting the African delegates. Mrs. Ella G. White, secretary. The Call

ARMY PERSONNEL ENDURING SIX-WEEK 'SURVIVAL' TEST

Soldiers at the New York Medical College research unit at Metropolitan Hospital, Welfare Island, who began their diet on Monday. The daily food allowance consists of five ounces of "special" biscuits, vitamin pill and three glasses of water. Experiment is under direction of the Army Quartermaster Food and Container Institute.

The New York Times

National Clinic To Be Erected At Bethesda, Md.

13-Story Building To House Hospital, Health Facilities

Sat. 3-10-48

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (ANP) —There will be no segregation in the new clinical research institution soon to be constructed for the National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., according to Oscar R. Ewing, federal security administrator.

Mr. Ewing told the press Tuesday that bids will be accepted this month for the construction of this project which promises to be the best medical research hospital center in the world.

The new 13-story brick building will house the national institute of health and hospital facilities of the national cancer institute, the national heart institute and the institute of dental research; also services for studying patients with infectious and tropical diseases.

The hospital will have a capacity of 500 patients and will include the most modern facilities for providing patients with the highest quality of medical care. Patients from all parts of the country will be referred to the clinical center by physicians, hospitals, and other health agencies on the basis of problems under study at various times. 3-10-48

These patients will be admitted without regard to race, according to authorities. The only ticket to admission, said Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the United Public Health service, is that patients recommended have the particular disease which researchers want to study.

No plans had been worked out on fees. It is expected, however, that services would be rendered free.

The center will contain not only the usual features of a general hospital but will have many special services such as medical and psychiatric social service, physical and occupational therapy and rehabilitation services. To provide for spiritual needs of patients there will be a chapel with a rotating altar divided into four sections for Catholic, Protestant, nonsectarian and Jewish services.

TO STAFF CENTER

It was estimated that some 2,000 employees, professional and general, would be needed to staff the center. The staff would also be chosen on an interracial basis said the federal security administrator.

Although hospitals and medical schools throughout the country will have an opportunity to participate and benefit from this project, it was generally agreed that the three medical schools in Washington would perhaps reap the greatest benefit. They are Howard University, Georgetown and George Washington. It is expected that about 50 internes and residents from these three schools will serve in this great institute.

No Segregation In New Dixie Research Institution

Defender Chicago, Ill. 7-10-48

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24 Science Branches Seeking Polio Clues

The St. Louis Dispatch

Research supported by the March of Dimes is delving into 24 distinct branches of science in its search for a cure or preventive for infantile paralysis. Here are the fields which the National Founlation for Infantile Paralysis is probing:

Chemistry, physics, nutrition, physiology, anatomy, pediatrics, pathology, orthopedics, preventive medicine, public health, epidemiology, sanitary engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical and electronic engineering, neurology, internal medicine, otalaryngology, biology, physical medicine, immunology, virology, psychology and psychiatry. 1-31-49

Oklahoma City Okla.

Money contributed in the annual March of Dimes has enabled the National Foundation to expand its nationwide program of research until it now supports work at 83 of the country's foremost institutions, covering 29 states. These studies are not confined to polio alone, often branching off to research into other related diseases.

Meharry Granted $50,000 In Cancer Research Field

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Meharry Medical College was one of twenty-one institutions named in recommendations of the National Advisery Cancer Council of the National Cancer Institute as being in great need of more facilities if they are to carry on desired scientific projects in the cancer research field.

The Council recommended

cancer; and $5,000 for oral cancer teaching.

Meharry be given $20,000 for the construction of cancer research laboratories. Altogether more than $8,000,- were involved in requests considered by the Council, of which Meharry's request was one. The National Cancer Institute also granted Meharry $24,980 for a clinical program of undergraduate medical instruction in

NO JIM CROW IN NEW RESEARCH INSTITUTION

Daily World

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500 CAPACITY

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SPECIAL SERVICES

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National Opinion Research Center

Appointed To Research Group

RALEIGH, N. C. — (A N P) — John H. Brown, Jr., of Raleigh was appointed as an interviewer for the National Opinion Research Center last week by Director Clyde Hart, University of Chicago.

Brown, one of the few colored NORC interviewers, is principal of Spaulding High is a graduate of St. Augustine's College and earned his M. A. at Columbia university. He will work part time with the NORC. 3-26-48

TWO NEGRO INSTITUTIONS are included in the 38 biological and medical research projects in 29 non-governmental institutions. They have been selected by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission for financing under the program of joint support of scientific research recently announced by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Office of Naval Research.

Students in biochemistry will be made at Howard University, and research for treatment of neoplasms by the direct infiltration of radioactive colloids will be conducted at Meharry Medical College, Nashville.

A one-year study in the 38 projects will be made possible by a $1,300,000 fund made available by the Atomic Energy Commission. The Office of Naval Research will administer the project.

Negro Fellowship Established

California Institute of Technology has established a graduate fellowship of Science for a Negro student in physics, mathematics or chemistry. the sororities' annual sing contest.

Dean H. T. Gaskill of the Division of Science, said that the grant will be $1,000 for a year and may be renewed for a total of 4 years "in case of satisfactory progress." The student must qualify for admission to graduate work and show ability for teaching and research in science, he added.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY and Meharry Medical College were among 130 institutions that reported activities in atomic energy research in the current semi-annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Howard is conducting studies of the radioactive forms of radiophosphorus, radiocobalt and radioiodine.

At Meharry scientists are studying radioactive iron and radioactive gold.

Two Win Atom Fellowships

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Announcement this week by the Atomic Energy Commission of two fellowship grants to Washington scientists brings to three the total number of Negroes now engaged in training for atomic research.

The two are George A. Ferguson, a graduate of Howard university with B. S. and M. S. degrees, who will study at the University of Pennsylvania, and Edgar Samuel Williams who entered Howard university at the age 14, graduated in 1945 and worked for his master's degree at the University of Chicago. Williams was appointed a physics teacher at Howard in the fall of 1947. He was recommended for the AEC fellowship by Dr. Barenson, head of Howard's physics department, and by Dr. Marshall Stone of the University of Chicago. Williams will return to U. of C. on the fellowship to continue his studies in mathematcs.

Frank B. Johnson is the third Negro AEC fellowship holder. Also a graduate of Howard, Johnson began his training for atomic research at the University of Chicago and is now a student there

Total number of fellowship awarded by AEC is now 206.

ATOMIC SCIENTISTS AT WORK—Actually it's scintillating work with a scintillation counter at Howard University. This apparatus converts energy of radiation into light impulses which are amplified and counted by electronic circuits. Dr. Lawrence B. Robinson (seated, left), director of the isotope research, operates the machine. Others are (from left) John J. Hutchinson, Paul H. Ware, Louise R. Arrington, Charles S. Cook and Donald E. Jefferson. Miss Arrington is a research assistant in physics. Others are students

Isotope Study at Howard U.

By N. S. Haseltine
Post Reporter

Research with radioactive isotopes is being carried out at Howard University here.

Backed by funds from Research Corporation, Howard physicists, technicians and students have meticulously tackled the basic aspects of the new science, the pioneering work for things to come in the atomic age. And they've been doing this without flights of fancy since 1946.

The results show up unobtrusively, and seldom in the public press, as reports in scientific journals, fellowships for continuing work at other universities, Navy contracts, and support from industry, perhaps only passing mention in bibliographies of more publicized papers.

Which is as it should be, said Dr. Lawrence B. Robinson, associate professor of physics at Howard University, who directs the isotope research. A Harvard Ph. D., he coordinates the work and is in charge during sabbatical leave of its director, Dr. Herman Branson, who is now in California on a fellowship granted by the American Cancer Society.

The research program was begun with an initial grant of $7500 from Research Corporation, nonprofit and self-sustaining organization for the support of research for scientific, industrial and humanitarian purposes. A second grant, of $5000, was awarded last year, and recently the corporation supplied another $5000 for the current school year.

The Howard University scientists and students, Prof Robinson says, are currently studying with radioactive phosphorus the effects of various vitamins on metabolism in chick embryos, and are investigating performance of Kallman scintillation counters in detecting radioactive substances. Other investigations have ranged from the tracing of radioactive iodine to learn its effects on thyroid glands to plant research with radioactive phosphorus on corn seeds and seedlings.

Supplies for the experimentations come variously from Oak Ridge, Tenn.; the cyclotron, original atom smasher at the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and from mining companies, who supply radioactive ores found in natural state.

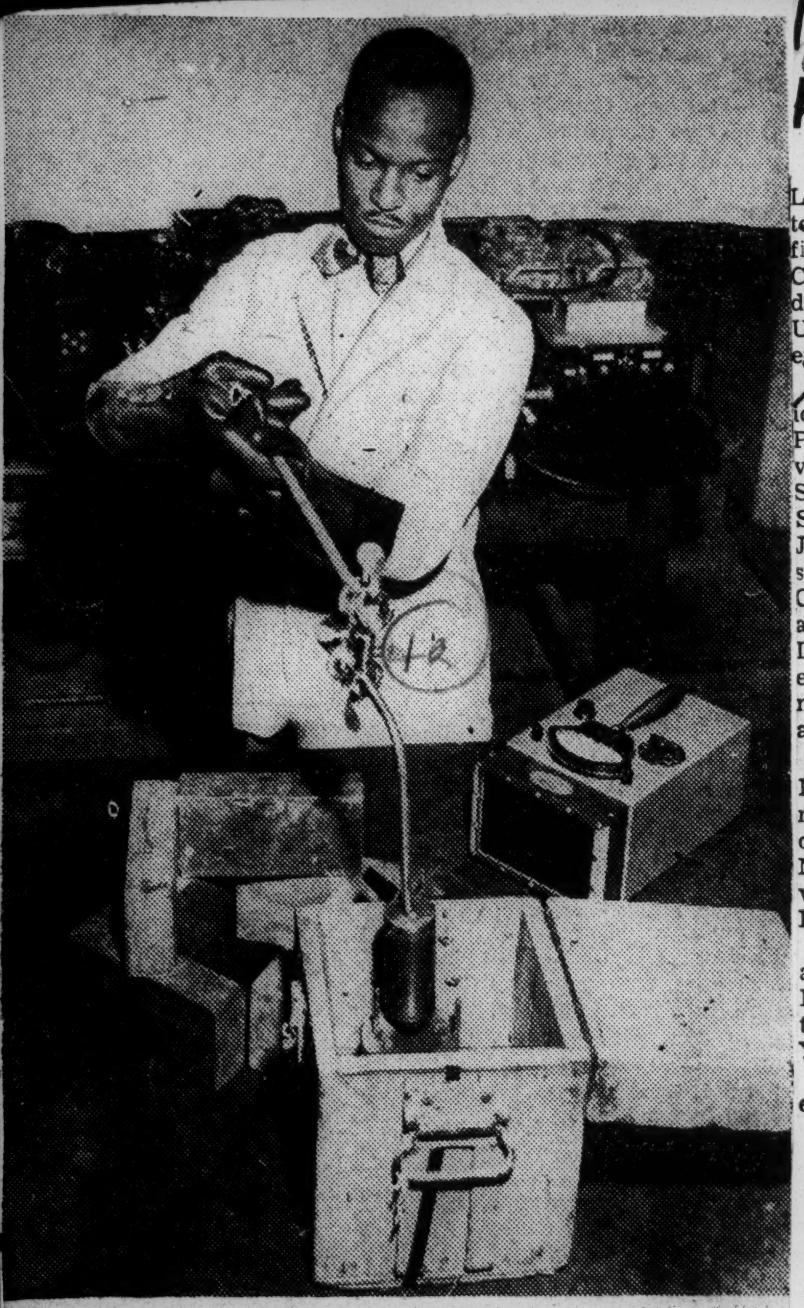
Present isotope research at Howard University is carried on by Dr. Robinson, James B. Drew, instructor in physics; William M. McIntosh, physics instructor and instrument maker, and four graduate students. The last-named group includes Donald T. Jefferson, Paul H. Ware, Charles S. Cook and John J. Hutchinson.

Others affiliated with the research studies are Louise Arrington in physics, and Miss Ruth Temple in chemistry.

Meanwhile, Howard University is proud of its research record to date. At the spring meeting of the National Institute of Science, 10 of the 28 research papers presented stemmed from the Howard project.

Four Negro scientists who have worked on the project have been granted fellowships by the Atomic Energy Commission. Other "graduates" have gone on to important teaching and research posts.

The Atomic Energy Commission fellowships were awarded to Dr. Frank Johnson, physician, and Edgar Williams, physics instructor, and George Ferguson, student, for study at the University of Pennsylvania.



KEEPING AT A SAFE DISTANCE—James B. Drew, physics instructor at Howard University, uses a long-handled wrench to lift radio-active iodine from the lead and steel container in which it was shipped from Oak Ridge atomic plant. Geiger counter (on table at right) will indicate any dangerous amount of radiation. This research has been underway at Howard since 1946

Northeastern University Honor Percy Julian, Chemist

BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. Percy Lavon Julian, chemist and director of research and manager of fine chemicals for the Glidden Co., Chicago, was one of 13 honorary degree recipients at Northeastern University's 50th Convocation exercises here on Oct. 2.

Other recipients included President James B. Conant of Harvard; President Raymond Walters, University of Cincinnati; Joseph P. Spang, Jr., president of Gillette Safety Razor Co.; Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Mary Ellen Chase, professor at Smith College and famous author, Robert G. Dodge, Boston lawyer and Northeastern Corporation chairman; Bernard DeVoto Cambridge, Mass., author and critic.

Prof. Edward R. Gilliland of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Thomas W. Swan, judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, New York; Clarence B. Randall, vice-president of Inland Steel Co.; Luis de Florez, Pomfret, Conn., inventor, consulting engineer and admiral in the Naval Reserve; and Edmund W. Sinnott, director of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

President Carl S. Ell of Northeastern University in making the citation declared: "Scientist with an original mind devoted to basic problems in organic chemistry, your brilliant achievements in developing methods for the synthesis of organic compounds for medical use, your diligence in research, your unwavering faith in the importance of what you are doing, have earned you an international reputation in your profession.

"As resident of Northeastern, I am proud to confer upon you the honorary degree of doctor of science. In token thereof, I hand you this diploma and invest you with this hood."

Langston Gets Research Grant

LANGSTON, Okla. — (ANP)—President G. L. Harrison has just announced receipt of a check for $500 in support of chemical research at the university. The new grant was made by the Upjohn company, drug manufacturers of Kalmazoo, Mich., and is in support of research in the synthesis of some new analgesics.

The work will be done at Langston by Dr. S. P. Massie and Dr. R. P. Perry, both of whom are members of Sigma Xi, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Oklahoma Academy of Science and the National Institute of Science. Both of these chemists are members of the Langston faculty and have had considerable experience in drug research and the synthesis of new chemotherapeutic substances, particularly anti-malarial agents and local anesthetics.

Dr. Massie took his Ph.D. at Iowa State college while Dr. Perry received the Ph.D. degree from the University of Iowa

Howard U. Chemists Aid Naval Research

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Office of Naval Research has placed a contract with Howard University to do research work on a special project in the school's department of chemistry, it has been announced by university officials.

The contract represents formal approval of the research proposal "The Oxidation of Hydroxylamine," which was submitted to naval research officials by Dr. Kelso B. Morris, associate professor of chemistry. An appropriation of $4,000 for financing the research project has been received by the university.

According to Dr. Morris, director of the research project, the contract is for one year and the appropriation covers the cost estimated for special apparatus, chemicals and research assistants. Miss Ethel M. Davidson and James I. Minor Jr., graduate students, have been appointed as research assistants in the project.

Dr. Morris, a native of Beaumont, Texas, is a graduate of Wiley College and Cornell University. He was a member of the faculty at Wiley College for sixteen years, has taught at Atlanta University, and has been a member of the Howard University staff for one year.

He holds membership in the American Chemical Society, the American Association for Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi, and Beta Kappa Chi scientific societies; Texas Academy of Science and is a nominee for membership in the American Association of University Professors. He is listed in "American Men of Science" and other "Who's Who" publications.

SOCIAL ILLS SEEN AS RESEARCH FIELD

New York Times

Dr. Stanley Davies Holds Aid of Science 'Imperative' for Better Human Relations

Summing up opinions voiced in a three-day symposium on "Human Relations in Science and Practice" conducted by the Community Service Society of New York. Dr. Stanley P. Davies, general manager of the society, called yesterday for a merging of the knowledge and technical skills of the research scientist with those of the social work practitioner.

The symposiums were a deliberate move in that direction, Dr. Davies declared. The three-day sessions, part of the 100th anniversary of the society, ended yesterday at the Roosevelt Hotel. More than 1,500 persons attended each meeting.

"So imperative is the need to improve human relations that it would be a high crime against society not to apply any tested knowledge that would serve this end," Mr. Davies said. "Social workers are under obligation to learn and apply everything available from the life sciences that will enable them to serve people better. Social scientists for their part have been detached from the life experiences available to social workers. There has been a conspicuous lack of planned and purposeful collaboration between social sciences and social work."

The final session yesterday had as its theme "The Family and the Problem of Hostility." Mrs. Ellsworth M. Statler presided.

Speaking on the management and control of aggression, Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the School of Law, University of Chicago, contended that the serious problems of international affairs were psychological in origin. Rational considerations, he said, including economic ones, have carried relatively little weight in bringing about wars. Fear and hostility, he found, were the important factors.

Professor Sharp averred that foreign secretaries in the past had acted like poorly trained children, failing to see in perspective the aggressive tendencies of mankind and to turn them to constructive use.

Referring to recent international negotiations, the speaker said: "Mr. Byrnes and his advisers, like Mr. Molotov and his advisers, have simply joined the ancient dance of fear, suspicion, rivalry, blame and hate. Modern diplomats can learn from everyday life that aggression between individuals and nations is normal, and any action, including their own, may at times need to be controlled by an international police force. Then they will take steps to create and operate such a force."

In his address on the roots of hostility and prejudice, Dr. Ernst Kris, Psychology Professor of the Graduate Faculty, New School of Social Research, and City College, discussed psychological reasons behind the rise of the Nazis to power and changes in respect to race and caste barriers. N.Y. Times

"Prejudice against minorities tends to rise when life becomes difficult for a group for one reason or another; then the weaker must yield," he said. "The existence of prejudice offers opportunities to many individuals to relieve their individual conflicts by finding a target for their hostile impulses.

"Pressure groups serve to make the target visible. Case studies of American 'shirtist' leaders indicate that they are likely to be individuals of various degrees of psychological unbalance." New York Post 1-4

Lincoln [Mo.] Journalism School Dean To Study On Fellowship

Negro Daily World

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— Armistead S. Pride, dean of the Lincoln University (Mo.) School of Journalism, has been given a leave of absence by the University Board of Curators to accept a fellowship granted recently by the American Council of Learned Societies for study and research. Dean Pride begins his period of work at Northwestern University, April 1.

Interpretation and analysis of data assembled during the past year relating to the Negro press will engage Mr. Pride during the coming months. His proposed study emanates from his activities in connection with the Negro Newspaper Microfilming Project, which he directed in 1946-1947 for the Committee on Negro studies of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The microfilming project brought together on 35-millimeter film more than a hundred thousand pages of Negro newspapers published during the 19th century. The positive microcopies are available for purchase from the Photo-duplication Service of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., either in individual rels or in sets (which sell for $1,000 each. Chron. 2-26-48

The investigations attendant upon the assembly of the newspapers for photo reproduction developed a list of more than 2,000 Negro newspapers that have appeared in the United States since 1827. The list, together with technical and historical data, will be published this year by the Council.

Bureau of Research and Statistics

9. I believe we should make our Bureau of Research and Statistics on Research and Publications a reality. The A. M. E. Church is suffering today because we do not have such a department to give out the type of information necessary to keep the agencies of publicity busy in exploiting our better side. We are the only large organization with a million members in America that does not have such a department. I remember forty years ago when my classmate Monroe Work tried to sell this idea to the African Methodist Church, but failed. He sold it to Booker T. Washington and for thirty years he edited the Negro Year Book and became the most powerful figure in America when it came to information regarding Negroes. He published six editions of the Negro Year Book. He was awarded the first award for research by the Harmon Award in 1928. He published the most voluminous bibliography of the Negro ever printed. He was given a citation by the University of Chicago as the alumnus most distinguished in his field. And he was worth, literally, millions of dollars to Booker T. Washington's enterprises. He was the *silent power* behind the throne that effected information to thousands of newspapers in America every year; that furnished material for hundred of correspondents in sociology, race relations, etc. People who wanted to get material for lectures, for political speeches and sermons and books from every part of the world wrote to Monroe Work, this AME who though spurned by his own people and church, helped to make Tuskegee the best known institution for Negroes in the world. Again when the NAACP was started, the first man selected was W. E. B. Dubois at $5,000 a year, who was taken out of Atlanta University and made director of research and publications for the NAACP. He was the chief man in making the NAACP the most powerful organization of its kind in the world and believe it or not the NAACP is better known to thousands of our own members than the AME Church is. I am therefore suggesting that we set up at Wilberforce University a Bureau of Research and Statistics, and that we assign one of our bishops as head of the department; that we select a Ph.D. in History as his assistant and give him sufficient expense money to cease making the bureau the farce that it is. It is not all the fault of the newspapers that they stress our bad side. Somebody is more busy giving the world our bad side than we are giving our better side.

MYRDAL STUDY DATA PUT ON MICROFILM

The New York Times

The New York Public Library announced yesterday that the monographs, manuscripts and field notes that formed the basis for the famous Myrdal Study of the Negro in the United States, and up until now available only at the library, have been microfilmed and distributed to ten libraries throughout the country.

The material is part of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature at the library. To meet the many requests for it, the Carnegie Corporation allotted funds to the library to make possible microfilm copies. New York Times

The Myrdal Study was directed by Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish scholar who is now executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations. The study, based on research and especially prepared writings of authorities in many fields, was published in 1942 with funds granted by the Carnegie Corporation. The library traced the thirty-eight writers who assisted Dr. Myrdal and obtained permission from them to have their unpublished works reproduced. Chron. 4-26-44

The libraries that have received the microfilm sets are the Library of Congress and the libraries of Harvard University, University of Chicago, Stanford University, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Washington, Fisk University, Atlanta University, University of North Carolina and University of Michigan.

A. and T. Students Plan Expedition

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Student researchers at A. and T. College are planning August expedition to the W. Indies to study socio-economic relations between the Island Republics and the United States. Sun.

Led by Dr. Akiki K. Nyabongo, Professor of Social Science at the college, the group plans to embark in early August and remain a month in the Indies. Approximately (12) twelve social scinece students will make the trip. 7-18-48

The purpose of the survey is to probe economic and social problems of the islands and encourage better international understanding. Students will record first hand account of West Indies culture, flok ways, and mores. President Bluford indicated that it was the first such servey undertaken by Negroes College in the United States

To promote the project, A. and T students have begun a $3,000 money raising campaign through the selling of soft drinks, sandwiches, giving of programs and volunteers contributions. Daily World

Dr. Nyabongo asked that donation checks by made payable to the Socio-Economic Group Study of the West Indies, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

The States' Rights Slogan And What It Means

THE Southern Democrats at Philadelphia bellowing for States' Rights are bellowing for what is no longer properly describable as Southern Democratic doctrine. It is simply conservative and reactionary doctrine everywhere in the country—North, South, East and West. Ever since the New Deal began, States' Rights have been the slogan of the rich and powerful interests which the ROOSEVELT reforms antagonized. The Republican platform of 1936 complained bitterly that the ROOSEVELT Administration "seeks to usurp the rights reserved to the States and to the people." That has been the conservative line for a long time now.

It springs, of course, from resentment at, and resistance to, governmental regulation of big industry and big banking in fairness to the wage earner, the farmer and the small business man. States' Rights have almost always been at bottom a matter of economic interest. They were first loudly asserted in New England more than a century ago. Federal law was even nullified there when the War of 1812 adversely affected the commerce and shipping of that section. But New England stood piously for inseparable Union later when JOHN C. CALHOUN founded the Southern States' Rights school. He founded it in direct response to a Northern and Eastern protectionist tariff policy which was disadvantageous to the South's cotton culture. He had a strong and eloquent case.

States' Rights have never bothered much with consistency. Southern politicians before the Civil War passionately supported States' Rights. At the same time they also supported a law which put the Federal Government into the business of catching runaway slaves. In 1859 Wisconsin officially denounced and defied the fugitive slave law as an intolerable invasion of States' Rights, yet within two years was actually fighting to uphold the supremacy of the Federal Government. Perhaps the most ironic thing about States' Rights is that too fervent devotion to them was one of the factors in the defeat of the Confederacy itself. Some of the Confederate Governors opposed acrimoniously and stubbornly the centralized war powers of the Government at Richmond. This disunity badly hurt the cause. Thus States' Rights helped to overthrow States' Rights.

The Southern States' Righters at Philadelphia today have no record to stand on. Probably, from the individual citizen's standpoint, the most spectacular invasion of States' Rights this country has ever seen was national prohibition. Nowhere was national prohibition more solidly supported than in the South. The proposal to submit the Eighteenth Amendment was introduced in Congress in 1914 by Senator MORRIS SHEPPARD of Texas and Representative RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON of Alabama. Nowhere have Federal grants-in-aid been sought and accepted more eagerly than in the South. No branch of American agriculture has more insistently sought Federal help than cotton.

The Southern States' Righters make their plea ostensibly in the interest of "white supremacy" in the South but actually in the interest of exploiters there and everywhere else.

Southern Research

The Southern Research Institute, located in Birmingham, is finding valuable new uses for Alabama farm products. Two research developments which some day may mean more cash in the pockets of South Alabama farmers were revealed here the other day by Dr. William M. Murray, Jr., assistant director of the Southern Research Institute.

A new use has been found for peanuts. The institute has developed a process for manufacturing chocolate milk and ice cream from the peanut.

Scientists have also succeeded in isolating a toxic condition from tung meal, enabling it to be fed to cattle and other animals without harmful effects. Tung meal is said to be desirable for cattle food because of the high protein content. But because of the toxic condition, which makes cattle sick, it has been used mainly for fertilizer.

These are only two of the many research projects being carried on by the institute, founded and supported by Southerners. The institute is providing research and engineering service to Southern agriculture and industry. It already has achieved notable success, although it has been in existence only a little more than three years.

There are no limits to what the Southern Research Institute will be able to do for the South. What it has done with the peanut and tung meal is enough to indicate to us the progress the South should make with the help of research. If it has done these things with the peanut and tung meal, just imagine what scientists can do with other Alabama farm products.

Alabamians should be especially proud of the fact that this organization, which is striving constantly to lead the South to a greater realization of the value of its natural resources, is located in this state.—Mobile Register.

EXAMPLE OF SOUTHERN INITIATIVE

A noteworthy example of initiative in promoting the South's development is furnished by the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham. The institute was organized in 1941 by a group of Southern business men as a non-profit corporation to provide scientific personnel and equipment for use by industry in the expanding Southern economy. Actual operations postponed because of the war, began in April, 1945. The institute's services have proven in such demand that it has enjoyed a sustained and rapid expansion of personnel, physical plant and volume of research business.

The institute carries on research projects for sponsors in varied fields. Any person, group or corporation desiring to initiate a project may make proposals, the work to be undertaken after discussion and agreement with institute representatives.

Evidence of the mounting tempo of better Southern resources utilization is furnished by the fact that each year hundreds of persons with widely varied interests visit the laboratories of the Southern Research Institute. An institute brochure sets forth in attractive form its work in fields including organic chemistry, biochemistry, food and agricultural products, plastics and rubbers, protective finishes, textiles, wood, pulp and paper, physics and physical chemistry, metals, engineering, mineral products and process development.

A partial list of sponsors embraces many business institutions widely known in the South, and nationally; the institute accepts work from sponsors without reference to their location. The list is evidence both of the scope of the institute's work and mounting appreciation of its services It is a service that makes for better utilization of the South's resources and a higher level of prosperity for this section.

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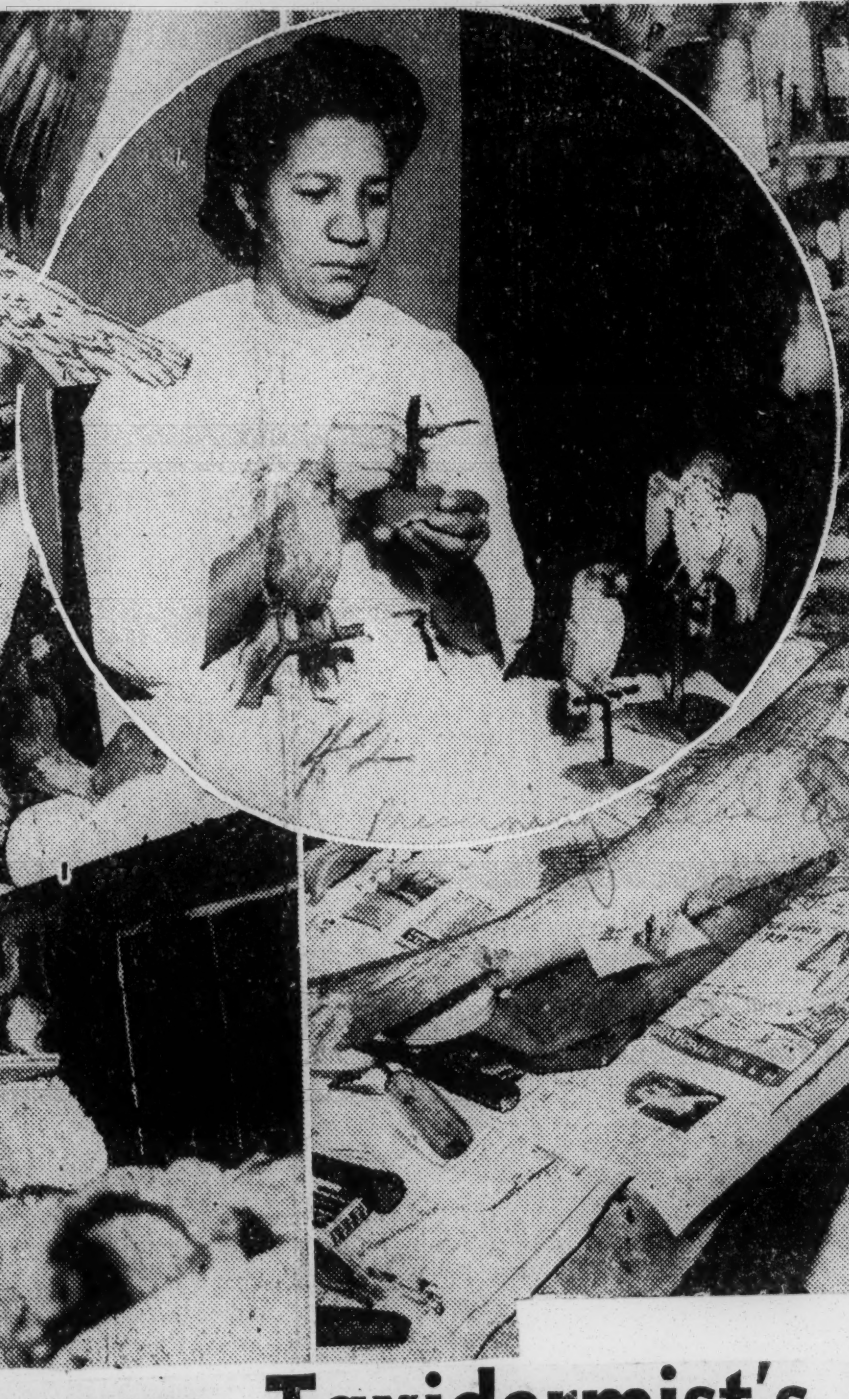

WOMAN IN TAXIDERMY — Unique is the position of Mrs. Costella M. Mite, center, of Washington, D. C., for she is believed the only Negro woman taxidermist in the United States. In photo at right, Mrs. Mite at her workbench prepares a game fish for preservation. Left, Mrs. Mable Sandoval, assistant to Mrs. Mite, with [illegible] samples of their work. Mrs. Mite has been in business in Washington for twelve years.—Morris Photos.

Woman Taxidermist's Story Of Success Is Fascinating

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg Pa
Sat. 12-11-48

By BEUNYCE MORRIS

WASHINGTON—Unless some young woman has hung out her shingle during the past few days, Mrs. Costella M. Mite, 1408 N. Capitol Street, is the only Negro woman taxidermist in the United States. The story of her rise to prominence in this profession is as fascinating as it is rare.

During the past twelve years Mrs. Mite has preserved for posterity the prize catches of nimrods and Isaac Waltons in the District of Columbia and neighboring States. Soon after the first cold winds hit the Canadian Rockies, sportsmen begin returning from far northern hunting expeditions bringing with them such animals as moose, bears, goats, foxes, raccoons and beautiful and rare birds.

A number of sportmen converge on Mrs. Mite's small shop with their trophies and she preserves the skins according to the wishes of the owner. Some skins are tanned and dried flat so they may be used as rugs or hung on walls. Others are fashioned into coats, jackets, hats and gloves. Still others are stuffed to resemble the live animal as nearly as possible.

VARIED CLIENTELE

Ordinarily, Mrs. Mite's customers come from as far West as Wisconsin and as far South as North Carolina. Most of her customers, however, are Washingtonians, Easterners and Northeasterners. During the war she received a number of odd fur-bearing animals from service men stationed in China and India.

After hunters and fishermen, Mrs. Mite's next most regular customers are owners of pets and animal lovers in general. A young woman, almost in tears, brought in the body of her pet canary whose toenails had been bitten off by a visiting friend, causing the bird to bleed to death. "I don't know what made him do it," she sobbed.

Mrs. Mite will stuff the bird to appear as alive as possible and thus ease the woman's sorrow at losing her pet.

Frequently parents bring in bodies of dogs and cats to be stuffed and preserved for their children.

WEALTH OF BACKGROUND

Mrs. Mite brings to her professional work a wealth of information gained from having lived in several States and the District of Columbia. She was born in Havana, Cuba. Her father was a coral diver who died while she was still a school in Butte, Mon., to study sculpturing. Her career there was short-lived as she soon ran away with a circus and spent, in her opinion, some of the most interesting years of her life singing, dancing and doing a trapeze act. Later she danced with the Or-pheum Unit-vent an "Brown Skin Models" on the stage for twelve years. Mite started helping the veterinarian and became interested in the work. She learned to do surgery, perform autopsies, remove skins from animals and many other tricks of the trade.

ATTENDED MINNESOTA

It was with the intention of studying medicine that Mrs. Mite sent her deserted the stage and enrolled in to a school in Butte, Mon., to study sota. She states that there was a death of her father's Mrs. Mite was brought to the Unit-ed States by a Catholic priest and placed in a convent in New Orleans. Upon leaving the convent Mrs. Mite was adopted by an American family who moved first to Youngstown, Ohio, and later to Washington, D. C.

In the hope of developing her artistic talents Mrs. Mite was sent

It was there that she decided to go into taxidermy. She proceeded to teach herself the trade. She practiced taxidermy for a year and a half before moving to Washington, where she has worked for the past twelve years.

During the winter months Mrs. Mite finds it necessary to increase her staff. One assistant, however, is kept all year round. Presently the first assistant is Mrs. Mable Sandoval, a native of Boulder, Colo., and a former student of Northwestern University.

LEARNED ON TRADE

Mrs. Mite was asked how, even as a veterinarian's assistant, she ever became interested in taxidermy. "I don't know," she said. "I think I have always liked to make things with my hands. As a child I got a kick out of making rag dolls and stuffing them."

When asked whether or not she would recommend the study of taxidermy to other young women, Mrs. Mite replied, "I do, heartily. It is interesting work for those who enjoy both art and science. Besides there's a better than average living to be gained from the practice of taxidermy."

Mrs. Mite plans to continue to expand her practice here in the United States but plans to retire some day in Greece, the native home of her husband.